

## Two new Grapholitini from Malta and Madeira (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

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### Abstract

Two new species, *Cydia (Kenneliola) sammuti* and *C. (Endopisa) archaeochrysa*, from Madeira, are described.

The Mediterranean fauna of Microlepidoptera has for many years attracted famous scientists and collectors. At the end of the nineteenth century, Lord WALSINGHAM, REBEL and many other great lepidopterists collected there. In our time it is Dr. KLIMESCH, who has brought together a large collection of especially insular Microlepidoptera. And still the fauna of these varied and beautiful countries seems to be by far not exhausted and offers surprises to the interested and diligent collector.

Now I wish to describe two apparently new species of the large genus *Cydia* HÜBNER, one belonging to the subgenus *Kenneliola* PACLT and originating from Malta and another, to the subgenus *Endopisa* GUENÉE, from Madeira. Their types are in the Leiden Museum.

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### *Cydia (Kenneliola) sammuti* spec. nov. (Figs. 1, 3, 5)

♂ 13 mm. Head pale tawny-ochreous, frons and sides of vertex thickly and densely scaled. Antenna thickened, grey, darker ringed. Labial palpus moderate, rather sinuate, subascending, with short smoothly appressed scales, slightly roughish below, apex of median segment truncate, rather smooth, pale tawny-ochreous, laterally above slightly infuscated, terminal segment very short, subobtusate, partly exposed, fuscous. Thorax pale tawny ochreous (greasy, except tegulae). Abdomen fuscous.



Figs. 1-2. Male genitalia of *Cydia*. 1, *C. (Kenneliola) sammuti* spec. nov. male, holotype ; 2, *C. (Endopisa) archaeochrysa* spec. nov., male, holotype.



Fig. 3. Malta, Buskett, the collecting locality of *Cydia (Kenneliola) sammuti* spec. nov., with as chief vegetation *Pinus halepensis* MILLER and the creeper *Lonicera implexa* AITON (Phot. P. M. SAMMUT).

Forewing broad, moderately dilated, broadest at middle, costa gently curved throughout, less so posteriorly, apex rectangular, termen straight (hardly sinuate), slightly oblique; dull pale whitish-ochreous-tawny, costa throughout with rather short, slightly oblique, roundish-dentoidal and rather irregular, subsuffused fuscous-fulvous marks, becoming narrower, somewhat longer, paler and more distantly spaced along posterior half; very pale silvery-golden striae, strongly oblique, from beyond middle to well before apex, rather abruptly becoming shorter at about 3/4 of costa, with one or two round dots of the same colour below them; posterior glossy mark interrupted, brighter pale golden, continued almost to middle of termen; ocelloid spot large, rectangular, higher than broad, of ground colour, with three slightly unequal jet-black strigulae, lateral edges pale golden, anterior much thicker than posterior, slightly raised; lower edge with a few pale golden points; the whole wing with a pattern of very faint and narrow fuscous undulating, partly interrupted lines, in disc outwards-convex, on dorsum more sinuate. Cilia orange-fuscous.

Hindwing short and broad, over 1, subsemipellucet, pale fuscous with some orange tinge, apex suffused brownish. Cilia light fuscous-tawny.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high, top truncate, gently notched. Gnathos-like subscaphium inverted-T-shaped, stalk clavate towards rising top. Valve oblong and rather narrow; cucullus oblong-semioval, densely and evenly bristled; sacculus short, with a basal patch of bristles; bristles of diverse length along lower edge of basal cavity (in disc). Aedeagus sclerotic, sinuate, gradually narrowed, median third with distinct blunt scobinations, first spread around aedeagus, then only along ventral surface.

Malta, Buskett, June 1981 (Paul M. SAMMUT leg.), 1 ♂, holotype, Genit. slide 10613. The species has characteristic male genitalia: the median third of the twice angulate aedeagus is covered with sclerotic scobinations, tuba analis has subsclerotic lateral edges. The exact position of the species within the subgenus is uncertain without the testimony of the females. It should probably be placed at the *exquisitana* end of it. The species is dedicated to the collector.

*Cydia (Endopisa) archaeochrysa* spec. nov. (Figs. 2, 4)  
*ἀρχαῖος* = old, *χρῦσος* = gold

♂ 16 mm. Head whitish-cinereous, touched with fulvous; side-tufts on vertex broadly spreading, a flat thick tuft over forehead. Labial palpus long, slightly sinuate, obliquely ascending, median segment gradually strongly dilated, with rather smooth scales, forming a rough tuft below, but less so at apex; apical segment short, smooth, drooping, almost entirely concealed in the apical tuft





Fig. 4. *Cydia (Endopisa) archaeochrysa* DIAK. Holotype ♂.



Fig. 5. *Cydia (Kenneliola) sammuti* DIAK. Holotype ♂.

of median segment ; palpus light cinereous touched with ochreous. Thorax smooth, blackish-grey. Abdomen glossy pale grey, dorsum blackish, anal tuft pale ochreous.

Forewing oblong, rather narrow, costa gently curved throughout, more so towards apex, apex subobtusate, termen gently sinuate, convex towards tornus, oblique ; light cinereous, with a silky gloss, minutely transversely strigulated with blackish, being the tips of very fine scales ; a patch along fold from beyond base to dorsum, extending to middle of disc along median part of fold, with fine strigulation replaced by coarser blackish dusting ; costa with a moderate, suffused black streak, except pale extreme edge ; posterior half of costa to well before apex, with five pairs of rather thick indistinct silvery-whitish streaks, each narrowly parted by short grey marks, and edged with similar, but longer grey lines, reaching about 1/3 across wing, both pale lines and grey streaks dilated and more distinct on costal margin, these markings forming together an oblong semi-oval costal patch, distinct only in certain lights ; more than posterior half of wing faintly suffused with light golden-ochreous, this suffusion including but not obscuring costal markings and ocelloid spot ; the latter quadrate, brighter pale ochreous, with three jet-black short horizontal marks, anterior and posterior edge of spot metallic silvery, anterior broadest, both exceeding spot above, lower edge with a silvery point. Apical and terminal edge narrowly jet-black, intruded by cinereous and light ochreous dusting of the ground colour, with basal half glossy creamy-white, apical half dusted with ochreous and dark grey.

Hindwing glossy fuscous, apex and costa above cell gently touched with ochreous-fulvous. Cilia glossy, creamy, with a fuscous subbasal band ; a narrow subapical grey line, above this, cilia white.

Male genitalia. Valva moderately bent, cucullus gradually rounded, lower edge long-bristled ; costa thinly haired ; disc with a dense patch above sacculus from well beyond base, a second such patch joining preceding with cucullus bristles. Sacculus with a deep, more than semi-circular excision flanked with a longer anterior and a short posterior tooth. Aedeagus long, slender, curved, with a lateral spine and three slender cornuti.

Madeira, Quinta de Palha, (Blandy Gardens), above Funchal,  $\pm$  400 m, (author leg.), 1 ♂, holotype, GS 10555.

The species belongs to the sectio *nigricanae* DANILEVSKY & KUZNETSOV. Judging from the male genitalia it must be nearest to *Cydia* (*E.*) *riabovi* VL. KUZNETSOV, but it differs by a shorter lateral thorn of the aedeagus and by a quite differently bristled disc of the valva.